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AND
PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

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NORFOLK, July 4.

The following Letters from the French Consul to the Mayor of this borough, and the Mayor's answers, were by an order of the borough court, sent us for publication.

VICE-CONSULAT of NORFOLK.

Norfolk, 27th June, 1797. 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.
The Vice-Consul of the French Republic to the Mayor of Norfolk.

SIR,

I cannot pass over in silence the accumulated outrages that have, for this some time past, been committed on Frenchmen resident at Norfolk.

When insults degenerate into assassinations, patience itself is subdued; and I am bound to demand vengeance on cowards, who, uniting in troops, to oppress and overwhelm a disarmed French officer, and who amply supply in numbers their deficiency in courage.

Many complaints of the nature of this have been made to your predecessor in office, but they have remained without answer or effect. I am about to enumerate them, in order that I may not appeal to your severity and rigour before I shall have addressed myself to your justice.

In the month of March last, Citizen Barney, commander of the French frigates, having interposed his authority to appease a riot which had arisen in the streets, between some French sailors and some Americans, was insulted, assailed, menaced, pursued to his lodgings, and but for his own firmness, and the interposition of the magistrates, his life would have been endangered. The want of witness, and the ignorance of those who were culpable in this affair, prevented at the time a recurrence to justice and to your laws. The day after this scene, the secretary of the French consularship, walking in the streets with another Frenchman who wore the national cockade, were attacked with stones and obliged to fly, to prevent being wounded. Since that epoch, the captain of marines, of the frigate Medusa, was assaulted by two men in the middle of the street, who beat him with canes, cut his head, and left him stretched on the spot.

In vain did the commodore demand justice—justice was not granted.

Finally, Yesterday after dinner, an officer of the Medusa, entering into a house of entertainment, where a Mr. Saunders, (an officer of the fort) was, the latter, after throwing out invectives and imprecations against the French nation, insulted and struck the French officer, reproaching him at the same time, with having a sword, while he (Mr. S.) had none. The Frenchman directly gave his hanger to another officer who was present, and repelled the attack, in employing only the means that his adversary possessed; but as he was by much the stronger, he had the generosity to quit the unequal contest—and the magistrates making their appearance, he, obedient to their voice, went securely into the street, trusting that the police of the town, would keep him safe from assassination. Mr. Saunders followed him, and provoked him with renewed fury. The French officer in defending himself overthrew his adversary, and in that instant a hatter named Johnson, with several workmen, and one Lownds, a crockery-ware man, threw themselves on him, beat him, and had well nigh taken his life—not being able to subdue him, they assassinated him—some Frenchmen of the neighbourhood, disengaged the officer, and got him into one of their houses. But his enemy, Saunders, thirsting for blood, pursued him in his retreat, which ought to have been sacred, and pushed his violence and fury to the bursting open the door in order to snatch his victim from his friends.

If such excesses are not severely punished by the magistrates, if strangers in this town

are not under the safe guard of the laws of nations, if the lives of peaceable Frenchmen, wearing the national cockade, or who belong to the service of the republic, are not protected by the laws of a country, for which it ought to be remembered they have shed their blood, I will give information to the French government of their situation, of their dangers, the repeated insults they receive, and their cause will be the cause of violated humanity, gratitude and hospitality. I would also observe to you, sir, respecting the garrison of the fort, that several Frenchmen wearing the national cockade, have complained of being frequently insulted by the soldiers who compose it. I have now to pray you, sir, to prosecute with all the rigour of the law, the individuals whom I have pointed out to you, against whom I am, in behalf of the French nation, the accuser.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration and respect.

(Signed)

DUHAIL.

P. S. You can, sir, call as witnesses in this affair, Mr. Thomas Willock, Nathaniel Bouth, James Woodward, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Boutquet, and the citizens Labadie, Villegrain, Dupre, Fatin, and Courret.—You will obtain from them the necessary information of the crime that I denounce.

Norfolk Borough, June 29, 1797.

SIR,

The letter which I had the honor to receive from you of the 27th instant, I considered it my duty to lay before a court of aldermen, summoned especially for that purpose; I have now to communicate to you the result of our deliberation.

We consider it as an evil much to be deplored, that when jealousies arise between nations, however consequential the first aggressions may be, circumstances light in their nature shall in future be magnified as proofs of disaffection; permit us to observe, the charges in your letter are, we think, somewhat of the latter description; and while we approve the sensibility excited on the appearance of an affront to an individual of your nation, we lament the cause which brings that sensibility into birth.

The circumstance relating to commodore Barney was duly investigated, and we thought had been settled much to the commodore's satisfaction.

The affront offered to the secretary of the French consularship was never known officially, and permit us to assure you that if it had been known, every effort would have been used by the magistracy to punish the offenders.

With respect to the outrage committed on the captain of marines of the Medusa, a complaint was lodged with one of the aldermen by him and the surgeon of the ship; the alderman who heard the complaint sent for the commonwealth's attorney, and in consultation with him, left to the option of the injured officer the choice of binding the offenders to their good behaviour, (the only punishment which the laws of this state can inflict for breaches of the peace) or a prosecution for the recovery of damages; the latter was the choice of the officer, and such suit is now under prosecution.

As to the disagreeable difference between the officer of the French Republic, and an officer of the American army, the magistrates, however they may lament such disputes, do not hold themselves bound to interfere in the quarrels of private individuals; they will ever shew a promptitude to act as conservators of the peace, but do not consider their interposition as necessary to enforce the laws of politeness: So soon as we understood that hostile purposes were in meditation, an arrest was sent forward against Mr. Saunders, for the purpose of prevent-

ing disagreeable consequences. We fortify our authority to the officer of the French Republic, agreeable to the 10th article of the constitution between our respective republics, trusting to the interposition of your authority to restrain him.

So far as relates to those persons denounced by you, as violators of the laws of hospitality against the French officer mentioned in your letter, arrests were immediately issued against Messrs. Johnson and L—, and they are now in custody.

The insults complained of by you as offered to the citizens of the French Republic by the soldiers composing the garrison at Fort Norfolk, cannot be imputed to us, that garrison being under the command and controul of a continental officer, and without the limits of our jurisdiction—a remonstrance to him and not to us, would, we think, be proper.

Conscious of that rectitude of conduct which has ever governed the magistracy of this borough in the relation between them and the citizens of your Republic, we feel ourselves hurt at the expression, that "justice for injury has been demanded, and not granted." Permit us to say, we know of no instance in which justice has been demanded and withheld.

While in our endeavours to keep up a good understanding between the citizens of our own and your republic, we keep in view the necessity of enforcing an obedience to the laws over those persons more immediately under our jurisdiction. We conceive an equal exertion on your part as a necessary step thereto, and submit to you the expediency of a limitation in the licence granted to the officers and soldiers of the ships of the republic in coming on shore.

The translation of your letter, added to the court being in their quarter sessions, has rendered a delay in the answer unavoidable.

I am, in behalf of the court of aldermen, with respect,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO: LOYALL, Mayor.

Citizen Duhail, Vice Consul of the French Republic, Norfolk.

VICE-CONSULSHIP of VIRGINIA.

Norfolk, June 30th, 1797.

Consul of the French Republic, to the Mayor of Norfolk,

SIR,

I received the honor of your letter of the 29th instant. I embrace the opportunity that now presents itself to develop my opinions, and to testify my gratitude to you and the court, for the ready attention you have afforded to the object of my reclamations—may it be permitted me to assure you that no one desires more than myself to see a good understanding between the French and the inhabitants of this town. On the first aggression (of which commodore Barney narrowly escaped, being the victim) a severe order was issued on board the frigates to prevent any seamen from leaving the ships, except those who were necessary for the service, although our laws permit in port the tenth part of the crews to be daily on shore—thus they were punished for having been insulted—this was a sacrifice they voluntarily made to the public tranquillity, although they knew that there is not a code of laws that inflicts on the innocent, punishment incurred by the culpable. I need not recall to your remembrance the disagreeable and moderation that have distinguished the French crews during their stay in this port. Your predecessor has done justice to them in his letter to the commander. If notwithstanding so much prudence and precaution, they have been ex-

* This person after a strict examination, appeared not to be in any respect concerned,

posed to new aggressions, arguments will not then invalidate facts, I have established my demands on a chain (series) of insults that the French have experienced. Is it true, that the officers and sailors in the service of the republic have been insulted and assaulted? Is it true, that they have not hitherto received any other satisfaction than assurances that these excesses should not be renewed by the individuals who committed them? When these excesses are repeated in an alarming manner, and that the aggressors experience only the slight inconvenience of furnishing a security (always ready to be found for their future conduct) in agreeing with the magistrates, that their laws of police are obstacles to their zeal—it remains at the same time certain, that as long as the guilty are not punished, justice has not been executed; that is, that no punishment has been inflicted, and not that justice was not granted, as your translator (from whom the true meaning of my expressions escaped) understood it. To do justice on an individual, signifies in our language, to punish him.

I should not have entered into this grammatical explanation if I was not jealous (desirous) not to leave any doubt with the Court of the motives that animate me (I am animated by).

With respect to the dispute arisen between an American and a French officer, permit me to observe, that it is not here an individual dispute that does not require the interposition of the magistrates. A combat in the high ways, an assembly (a crowd) of people, in which a French officer was assailed by his first adversary, and many other persons, and in danger of his life, are not events that can be remedied by an addition to the laws of politeness, but that can be prevented by reinforcing the laws of individual security. Mr. Saunders' conduct is aggravated by another crime; has he not broke open the door of a Frenchman's house (Mr. Blondet) in pursuit of his antagonist? I have denounced this crime to you; I have made my complaint, and I again request you to have regard to it. Further, Sir, my duty with the Magistrates is to be the defender of oppressed Frenchmen. I declare to you, that no one feels with more warmth than I do the smallest insults offered to any Frenchman whatever; and it is because I desire with so much ardour to preserve the harmony that ought to exist between the two nations, that I have repelled with more firmness the attacks of individuals, whole too declared hatred endeavours to rend asunder the ties that I would wish to see drawn closer between France and the United States. If the warmth of my denunciations against repeated aggressions can prevent a single one for the future, or stifle a single subject of complaint between a Frenchman and an American, I shall believe that I render equal service to your country and my own.

I repose at present on the vengeance of the laws, and on the equity of the judges, for reparation of the attack committed by several of the inhabitants united, in open day, and in the street—on a French officer in uniform, and without arms; and whatever may be the judgment obtained, I shall esteem myself too happy, if it is the last of the kind I shall have occasion to solicit.

Receive, Sir, and please to present to the Court, the assurance of my respect.

(Signed)

DUHAIL.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that every attention has been paid to the contents of your letter of yesterday.—We consider the orders of Commodore Barney in the restraint imposed on the crews of his ships, and of which he some time ago in-

formed us, as an additional proof of that gentleman's desire to keep undisturbed the peace and harmony of this Borough. Well knowing the propensity that sailors of every country possess, to enter into broils—we the more readily acknowledge that the conduct of the crews belonging to the Medusa and Insurgent, has generally been proper, nor are we unmindful of the sacrifice which necessity and a regard to the public peace on such payment, and that they have imposed upon them.

With respect to your questions, "It is true that the officers and sailors in the service of the Republic, have been insulted and assaulted? Is it true that they have not hitherto received any other satisfaction; that these excesses, should not be renewed by order of the individuals who committed them, and that the aggressors experience only the slight inconvenience of furnishing a security (as much better than he expected, and that they ways ready to be found) for their future conduct?" We have only to observe, that ships had their sails loose yesterday, as the whenever complain are made to the magistracy by an injured party, redress, so far as our laws extend, was never denied. We presume it to be perfectly within your knowledge, that a security for future good conduct, involves a pecuniary obligation, and that a violation of recognizance, produces a recovery of the penalty. We feel a satisfaction in the contemplation, that such is our jurisprudence! Acting under a government of laws, and not of men, the will of the magistrate cannot be substituted for the established law of the land. Your principles being known to us, we entertain no doubt of your according with us in the sentiment—that arbitrary summary proceedings, and consequent punishment, form no part of the police of a free government. We lament that acts of individual indiscretion, should be wrought up to manifestations of national hatred; this conclusion cannot, we think, be just, when it is contemplated, that in every attempt to preserve the public repose, we have fought for the aggressors among our own citizens only.

So far as relates to the outrage committed on the house of Mr. Blondel, we have further to observe, that the laws are open to him, and redress can only be obtained by a recourse thereto.

Most assuredly will the magistracy of this Borough, unite with you, in every endeavor to ensure the peace and harmony between the citizens of the two Republics, and it will afford them the highest gratification if such mutual endeavours prove successful in preventing future uneasiness. In behalf of the Court of Aldermen.

I am, with respect,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GEO: LOYALL, Mayor.

Norfolk Borough, July 1, 1797.

Citizen Duhal, Consul of the
French Republic, Norfolk }

BERLIN, April 28.

Baron Thugut, the Imperial Minister, had resigned, as the peace was against his wishes.

PARIS, May 7.

The directory mention their receiving and approving of the preliminary articles of peace with Austria, and that they are—cession of Belgium and all territory recognized in the limits of France by late laws—and acknowledgment of the Lombard Republic.

Conjectures have added to these—the acknowledgment of the republic of Batavia—A congress at Berne, for the settlement of the definitive articles, to which allies are to be invited. "The Tableau de France," speaks warmly for including England in the peace, upon some terms.

Bonaparte is nominated to assist at the congress of Berne. It is said, he is to be directed to stipulate for the liberation of La Fayette, and his co-prisoners.

May 10.

The executive directory will receive in its public sitting gen. Massena, who has not brought the definitive treaty of peace, as some of the Journalists assert, but the ratification by the Emperor of the preliminary articles—(The Official Journal.)

Before signing of the preliminaries of peace, the Emperor sent to Bonaparte three nobles of his court, as hostages. The French general received them with distinction, invited them to dinner, and said to them after it, Gentlemen, you are free—go tell your master, that if his Imperial word has need of a pledge, you cannot serve me, and ought not to serve him.

LONDON, May 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hobart stated, that the claims for Neutral cargoes taken by the British, were 1,455,883l. and that it was the opinion of the Bank Directors, that the claimants would insist on payment in specie, or bullion, the great injury of the country. Mr. Hobart replied, that Neutrals had no right to be satisfied with bills like other creditors. It is while the present regulations lasted.

May 13.

Our accounts from Portsmouth state, that Earl Howe landed on the fleet yesterday afternoon, where a perfect re-establishment. His lordship, we understand, has reported, that he found things upon his first going on board, much better than he expected, and that they were now as well as he could wish. The ships had their sails loose yesterday, as the signal for sailing, but the wind was unfortunately adverse.

PORTSMOUTH, May 11.

The diabolical spirit in the fleet has been kept up, it is confidently said, by some internal villains on shore, it being now discovered that very few of the seamen were really disaffected. On board some of the three decked ships, not more than ten in others not exceeding thirty. I have just learned that the seamen of the Mars have been fixed on one of their crew to be tried by a court martial, for inflaming their minds by false assertions. On board the Royal Sovereign, the king's proclamation was nailed to the mast—some infernal scoundrel cut out God save the King—the seamen have offered fifty guineas reward for the discovery, and swear they will hang the man the instant he is detected.

DUBLIN, May 2.

In the West and Southern provinces of Ireland, all remain tranquil; and in the North, although great excesses were committed, the general situation of Affairs is infinitely less alarming than has been represented. The Secret Committee are prosecuting their enquiries, and at their instance several persons in Belfast have been ordered into custody.

BOSTON, June 27.

Capt. Crois reports, that passing through Admiral Jarvis's fleet, he was informed that one of his ships of war had cut out of Tenerife, a large Spanish ship valued at a million of dollars.

Extract of a letter from the Mole, 23d of May 1797

"I trust the depredations committed by the British upon the American commerce, has not been of so great magnitude as they are generally supposed: I must again repeat that the losses in general are owing to the misconduct of the masters of vessels, as they will persist in coming through Turk's Island passage, and keeping in with the shore of Tortola and the shore of Jean Mel, by which means they get becalmed, and are taken by row-boats; whereas were they to keep an offing until they approach the Presqu'île, they would come safe, as the large class of privateers are kept in awe by the king's cruisers, and many of them taken.

"Vessels going to Cape Nicholas Mole, without convoy, should always avoid getting in with the land, until they draw near to the east end of Presqu'île, by which means they guard against captures by the small privateers and row boats from Jean Mel."

NEW YORK, June 28.

TWO REMARKABLE FACTS

On the 14th of April last, Mr. Allen Taylor, grocer, of this city, purchased a cask of hog's lard, weighing about 112lbs, which he continued selling by retail until about the 12th of May, when at the bottom was found, inclosed in the fat, a living HEN, supposed to have continued imprisoned ever since last fall, the bird being brought from one of the Southern States, and having been in possession of Mr. James Carter about a month before it was sold to Mr. Taylor. An egg with a soft shell was likewise found in the cask. For a day or two after her liberation, the hen continued to void pure lard; she is now alive and in good condition.

It would appear ridiculous to obtrude such a story upon the public without sufficient evidence; Mr. Allen Taylor, No. 59, Barkley street, and other persons of credibility living in the same house, can vouch

for the fact, and are willing to give every kind of satisfaction with respect to it.

On Tuesday se'nnight, Mr. Nathaniel Whitmore was struck by lightning at the ferry opposite Sheneffady. The shock deprived him of his senses for about half an hour, on recovering the use of them, he felt excruciating pain from his reins downwards, and had not the power of motion, but receiving proper assistance, the use of his limbs was gradually restored and the day following he found himself perfectly well. His coat, shirt and overalls were rent by lightning in many places, his boots from his legs, and two dollars in his waistcoat pocket perforated, his recovery may be considered very providential.

June 30.

A fire broke out in a carpenter's shop in the rear of the new Lutheran church, in Magazine street, about 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Before assistance could be had, this shop was all in flames, and the fire had communicated to the large three story brewery, and out-houses, belonging to Messrs. Coulthard and Sons, and from thence to the three story dwelling-house of Mr. Lorrillard, and the bark house of Mr. Arcturius, all of which were reduced to ashes in a few minutes. Being all of wood they burnt so furiously as to baffle the skill of the firemen, whose fort was bent upon the saving of other adjoining buildings, which they effected by pulling down several small wooden houses.

The damages sustained are estimated at near 20,000 dollars. Very few articles were saved of the stock apparatus and furniture. Messrs. Coulthard and Sons had upwards of 3000 bushels of malt in their store, all of which was consumed, and his loss alone is at least 15,000 dollars.

The fire is said to have caught from a cigar, and ought to prove as a warning for others to be more careful.

What is remarkable in Mr. Coulthard's fate is, that about two years since he lost a tan-yard and bark house near the same place, and by a similar accident.

By the Two Sisters, from Amsterdam, we learn, that the army of the North was expected there every moment—and that sixty transports were taken up, in the Dutch ports, for some expedition, supposed against England or Ireland.

GEORGE TOWN (Potomak) July 4.

The bridge over the Potomak, at the little Falls, about 3 miles from this town, and the road from that place, are so far completed that toll is now taken. The road from Georgetown to the Falls passes along the banks of the river and the margin of the canal, presenting to the traveller a variety of agreeable scenery, and a noble object of curiosity. Two arches, each 80 feet in extent, form a gradual ascent to the foot of the bridge, which may be said to consist of a single arch about 130 feet in length, and 40 in height. It is at once a solid and an airy structure, which does honor to the talents of Mr. Palmer, the principal architect. From its summit and from the lofty banks of the river on the Virginia side, the eye is enchanted with the view of distant hills covered with forests—of the river below, billowing and rushing forward through its rocky channel—and of Nature in a multitude of romantic forms and sublime appearances.

RICHMOND, July 7.

The Anniversary of Columbian Independence has, as far as our abilities extend, this year been celebrated with unusual festivity. In this city and in Manchester, the civic hilarity which prevailed thro' all classes of citizens, has not been surpassed by any celebration of the kind. The auspicious morning was saluted from Shockoe hill, by a discharge of artillery. The several military companies of the city paraded. The pleasure sparkling eye, the cordial congratulation, and the universal glee of municipal unanimity, ranked highly among other demonstrations of joy.

Entertainments were provided in different parts of the city and suburbs, which were attended by numerous companies of respectable citizens. Numbers of patriotic toasts were given, which testified the feelings which the day inspired: Among the toasts of the artillery, were

1. "The Day, and the Patriots who had the firmness to declare it"—9 cheers.

2. "A good understanding between the Republics of France and America."—16 cheers.

3. "Our old friend GEORGE WASHINGTON."—21 cheers.

In the evening a public ball was held in the Mason's Lodge, which was honored by a numerous assemblage of the fairest of the fair; and we think we may venture the assertion, that in this city on no former occasion, was ever witnessed a greater display of beauty, taste, and elegance.

A Ball was also given in Manchester. Thus does gratitude incite republicans to commemorate the era of their political salvation, and surely white gratitude remains a virtue, Columbians will

never pass over in silence the anniversary of this great event: An event, which to their country, at the same time united the pitiful period of royalty with the epoch of national dignity: An event which shall command the admiration of distant ages, and challenge oblivion itself to wipe from the page of fame.

Many of the officers of the militia of the adjacent counties of Nottingham, Cumberland, Powhatan and Amelia, having convened at Mr. James Towne's Tavern, in Amelia, to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence. The day was spent with much festivity and conviviality, by a number of citizens and ladies, accompanied by Captain Ford's company of light infantry, and Captain Archer's troop of horse, each dressed in their uniform; and after going thro' a number of military manoeuvres, they retired to an elegant dinner, provided for the occasion, which being ended, the following Toasts were drank with the universal applause of the whole company:

1. The day—May the people of these States and those whom they select to manage their affairs, so to think and act, that the friends of liberty and virtue may ever have cause of triumph and exultation when it is recalled to their memory.—6 cheers.

2. The United States—May an attachment to liberty, peace and industry, perpetually characterize their citizens.—9 cheers.

3. The Republic of France—May her wisdom and moderation in peace be as distinguished as her heroism and firmness in war.—3 cheers.

4. The Batavian Republic—May its citizens emulate the conduct of their ancestors, and again manifest that energy and those virtues which threw off the Spanish yoke and reclaimed their country from the sea.—3 cheers.

5. The Republic of Italy—In a soil so propitious, when invigorated by the general run of liberty, may those virtues and talents be again displayed, which formerly gave light and happiness to the world.—3 cheers.

6. May the authors of war feel the greatest miseries of it.—9 cheers.

7. The friends of republicanism in every part of the world—May their numbers and respectability increase, as to procure freedom to all the nations of the earth, without those struggles which have so often discolored the fairest part of it.—9 cheers.

8. The militia of the United States—May they as citizens possess such knowledge of their rights and as soldiers, such spirit and discipline to defend them, that the possession may be ever supported against all attacks, foreign or domestic, open or insidious.—9 cheers and encore.

9. May the advocates of a standing army be covered with shame and confusion.—9 cheers.

10. The agriculture and commerce of the United States—May they be purified and improved by those who are in principle republicans, and who mean to pass the remainder, and to employ the fruits of their industry among us.—9 cheers.

11. May fraternity and brotherly love ever reign between Frenchmen and true Americans.—6 cheers.

12. May those persons in the United States, who prefer an hereditary to an elective government, meet with that contempt they deserve, whenever they attempt to influence the opinions of the people.—3 cheers.

13. Those members of Congress who have wisely endeavored to preserve peace with France and have opposed themselves to the frantic attempt to involve us in war.—9 cheers and encore.

14. THOMAS JEFFERSON, the virtuous patriot and philosopher.—9 cheers.

15. JAMES MONROE—May he speedily return to the bosom of his country and be armed with the integrity and fortitude which will enable him to put his enemies and revilers to shame.—6 cheers.

16. The republican Fair of America—May their descendants receive and transmit their virtues and their beauties thro' endless ages.—9 cheers.

CHARLESTON, June 28.

Victor Hugues, at Cap-Haïtien, is said to have fitted out near one hundred small armed vessels, to go against Trinidad, which he expected would be easily taken, the principal force of the British having gone to leeward.

June 29.

From Bahama papers, received yesterday, it appears that the president and commander in chief of those islands, Robert Hunt, Esq. has issued a proclamation, permitting and allowing to be imported into the ports of Nassau, Exuma, Turk's Island and St. George, as well in neutral as in British bottoms, until otherwise ordered; corn, all sorts of grain and pulse, flour and bread, rice, every species of salted provisions, cattle and live stock of all kinds, and all sorts of lumber. On the same day another proclamation was issued, prohibiting the exportation of any kind of provisions from the Bahamas.

It is astonishing indeed, says a correspondent, to observe the insatiation or forgetfulness which has lately been exhibited by some of our public men. They change their opinions with as little ceremony as one would change his dress. They seem to have no notion that stability is a trait of any importance in the character of a man, nor that the want of it would injure his reputation, or retard his success in the world. They even go so far as to treat opinions and principles which they had before advocated in the face of the public, and were thought to be sincere in, with ridicule or contempt; and do not appear to know nor suspect that such conduct effectually prevents all parties, even that which they may have recently determined to act with, from placing the least confidence in them in future. 'Tis really mortifying to see men of reputed good sense act with such precipitation and folly. If, indeed, a man shall have adopted opinions and principles, when his judgment was less mature, which he afterwards finds to be unsound or erroneous, it highly becomes him to renounce them, and to let his superior information govern his future words and actions; but to deny that he has ever held such opinions, when the truth too is notorious, is a weakness which lessons the pride of an honest man in his species. If such conduct should be exhibited by a member of a respectable house, who is also made a manager by his fellow-citizens of their most important interests, it would be still more astonishing.

As a sequel to these remarks, a passage from a speech lately delivered in congress is here given, in which the speaker is reported to say of the British treaty, that "every member of his house gave it a serious and determined opposition, not because they entertained an idea that it would injure France, but because they saw that it would injure their own country."

In July 1795, a committee, of which the same speaker and several "members of his house" made a part, reported to their fellow citizens, on the same British treaty above spoken of, that it "precludes us from supplying our allies, the French, with several articles which they consider as of prime necessity."—And that "the 23d, 24th and 25th articles have a tendency to involve us with the French republic, and in the existing state of things to make our sea port towns scenes of riot and bloodshed. These articles also tend to make a common cause between the United States and Great Britain, to oppress and distress our allies."

By this time it is believed, that the allotment of the reader cannot but coincide with that of the writer of this article.

ST. JOHNS, (Anigua) May 1.

The ship William, capt. Atkinson, from Lancaster and Cork, bound to this island, has been taken and carried into Point a-Petre. She sailed from Cork on the 14th March last, and on the 17th inst. in lat. 17, 7, N. and long. 59, 30, W. in company with the ship Betty, capt. Fleck, from Glasgow, fell in with a French privateer schooner of 30 guns, full of men mostly Americans, and commanded by one Williams, an American; The privateer immediately attacked the Betty, which after some resistance struck, and was sent off for Guadaloupe, after which an engagement commenced between the William and the privateer, and continued for five hours, when the latter was obliged to flee off.

Next morning at day light, the William fell in with another French privateer sloop called the Fox, of 8 guns and 95 men, this island bearing W. S. W. distant 5 leagues, and engaged for two hours, when falling calm, the privateer got under the William's larboard quarter and boarded her, in consequence of which the supercargo and three men were killed, and one wounded, when they were obliged to strike—She arrived at Point a-Petre the 23d inst.

So very near were the William and the privateer to this island, at the time the former struck, that Capt. Atkinson attempted to throw himself over board and swim on shore, but was prevented by the enemy—The William mounted fourteen 4 pounders and 30 men—Capt. Atkinson arrived yesterday in the Washington.

* Williams we are informed, brought this schooner from Baltimore some time since, under French colours, and procured a commission at Guadaloupe. He acts with the utmost cruelty to the unfortunate men whom the chance of war puts in his power.

A gentleman from the West Indies, who lately and the misfortune to be taken by the French, assures that he is personally acquainted with Williams, whose christian name is Isaac, a native of Norwich, state of Connecticut; and that he has treated some of his countrymen that fell into his hands with the greatest barbarity.

PETERSBURG, July 11.

Capt. Stanley, of the schooner Adeline, arrived at Baltimore, in 12 days from Gonaves, informs that the French made an attack on St. Mark, the 2d ult. with 16,000 men, but were repulsed with the loss of 3000 killed.

Private accounts have been received in town, of a dreadful fire in Fredericksburg a few days ago.

On the 27th ult. departed this life in Northampton county, North Carolina, Mrs. MARY JONES, the amiable lady of Major Cadwallader Jones—In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. GEORGE NESEAR.

Married, a few days ago, Mr. JOHN SEAR, of King and Queen county, to Miss LUCY ANDERSON, of this town.

THE Members of the Bol-

lingbrook Fire Company, will take notice, that a Court of Officers will be held at Brewer's Tavern, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock—Those that have business with the Court, will attend at 7 o'clock precisely.

WILLIAM HAXALL, President.
July 11, 1797.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday, the 24th Inst. at 12 o'clock on the Premises,

Will be SOLD to the Highest Bidder, on a Credit of 60 Days;

ALL that LOT of GROUND with the BRICK BUILDING and other Improvements thereon, situated in Water-street, opposite Durell's Tavern; which were lately sold by David Rainey to Peter Bainbridge, and conveyed by deed to Eleanor Bainbridge, in fee-simple.

W. HAXALL, V. M.

Petersburg, June 11, 1797.

N. B. A discount will be allowed for Ready Money, if the Purchaser prefers prompt Payment.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Suffolk county, near Allen's bridge, Two large RED OXEN, one having a little white on his back, the other a small star in his forehead, marked with an under keel and crop in the left ear, and under keel in the right, and appear to be 10 or 12 years of age.—Picked and appraised to Ten Pounds.

HENRY HARRISON.

July 1, 1797.

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TO BE SOLD,

To the Highest Bidder, for Ready Money, on Monday the 17th instant July, on the Premises, A LOT or Parcel of LAND adjoining the Town of Petersburg, being that pleasant, high and agreeable situation opposite Kircum's lot, and the east of Cooper Arthur's lot, formerly the property of Erasmus Gill, containing between 7 and 8 acres.

HARRISON FITZHUGH.
July 8, 1797.

Town of Petersburg, July Hustings Court, '97. The Court this day set and affix the affize of bread as follows, to wit:

WHEN the price of superfine flour per the barrel is 10 dollars, the loaf of bread sold for 4d shall weigh	16 ounces.
9	16
8	17
7	18
6	19
5	20
4	21
3	22
2	23
1	24
0	25

And the Court also set and ascertain the price of superfine flour, at this time, six and a half dollars per barrel.

A copy, J. GRAMMER, c. t. p.

Agreeable to a Decretal order of the Court of Hustings, held in May last, for the Town of Petersburg, will be sold for Ready Money, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, before Brewer's Tavern, Petersburg.

ALIKELY NEGRO GIRL, (about 16 years old) one dozen MAHOGANY CHAIRS—Late the property of Zachariah Shackleford, deceased, and sold to satisfy a debt therein mentioned.

FRANCIS ANDERSON, Commissioner.

July 3, 1797.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 22d day of the present month, in Dinwiddie county, 24 miles from Petersburg, on the Hick's Ford road, on the premises,

ALL the Right, Title, and Interest, which Thomas Tarpis has in and to one certain tract of 224 1/2 acres of land, as is described in a deed of trust, executed by the said Tarpis, to secure the payment of a debt due from him to Peter and John Byler.—Also at the same time and place will be sold on the same terms, four likely negroes, for the purpose expressed in the said deed.

JACOB HOFFMAN, Trustee.
Petersburg, July 6, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at the late Plantation of Elizabeth Langley, deceased, in Dinwiddie county, on Saturday the 15th of this instant,

ALL the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of Horses, Hogs, and Cattle, Household Furniture, Plantation Tools, &c. &c. a credit of six months will be given for all sums above four dollars, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. At the same time and place will be let to the lowest bidder, to maintain for the term of twelve months, two aged and decrepit negroes—they are to be found every thing necessary for negroes in such situations: Those who have any claims against the said estate, will on that day bring them forward properly attested, or deliver them to the subscriber as soon thereafter as convenient, that arrangements may be made to discharge them.

THOMAS LEWIS.
July 5, 1797.

I WISH TO SELL,

THAT well known Plantation in Prince George county, near the old Courthouse, containing about 300 acres, not more than one half cleared, and that which is to cut, remarkable well timbered with Pine, Oak and Hickory growth; the Land remarkable free and easy to work, and think I may with propriety say, as fertile as any to be found in the neighbourhood; there is, I suppose, 70 or 80 acres of valuable low ground, the chief of which is crowded with fine Ash growth; it is remarkably well watered, and bounded on the north by Bailey's creek, which is navigable to the highest part of the land for a stout vessel.—It commands a view of James River, and has many local advantages, such as being very convenient to Mills, the Courthouse, Church, and is within 7 miles of Petersburg, and 9 of City Point by water. If time should be an object with the purchaser, it will not be disagreeable to the subscriber.

ANTHONY PENISTON.
Dinwiddie, June 15, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 12th ultimo, a Mulatto Fellow named TIM, I believe he is part Indian—He is a stout young fellow, about 25 years of age, was once cut on one of his wrists, I believe on his right, which has occasioned his hand to be stiff, so that he cannot shut it as the other, he has also a scar on his lip.

Any person who will deliver the fellow to me, or secure him in jail, so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable expences.

L. A. MURFREE.

N. C. Murfreesborough, July 3, 1797.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the POST-OFFICE, at PETERSBURG, 18 JULY, 1797.

Mr. ALLEN. John Angus.

Benjamin Boisseau, Dinwiddie county. James Bailey. Richard Bland, Prince George county. Gray Briggs. Charles Bueth. Robert Blake, Mecklenburg county. John Blake, Parson county. North Carolina. John Bland, Prince George county. John Butler, 2. Charles Barker, Suffolk county. Bird, care of Jesse Bird. James Bicker.

C. Nottoway county, care of Mr. Brown. William Clark, & Co. 2. Carter. Major Matt. M. Claiborne. Mrs. Soles, care of William Barkdale. Leo: Cambridge, care of William Chappell, 2. Lewis Clary, care of Dr. Ternan. Samuel Cary. Thomas Chapman.

D. Lawfon Dunnington. Mrs. Ann Downman. Robert Dickerson. M. Delauncy. Powell Dylemore, at Mr. Moore's. John G. Davis. Joseph Duke.

E. Doctor Isaac Edwards, Dinwiddie county. Alexander Etkine, Nottoway county. Joseph Eggleston, Dinwiddie county.

F. M. Fatin, 3. William Fitzchew, of Chatham. John Fenton, care of John Angus. Samuel Ford, Amelia county. James Fleming.

G. Mr. Gasquet. John Galewood. Heartwell Gary, Prince George. Samuel Greenhill, Nottoway. William B. Giles. Hugh Gordon, 2.

H. Margaret Heath, Suffolk, care Joseph Harding. Mrs. Susan Heywood. Edward Halfon. Martin Hancock, Charlotte county.

I. James Jones, Nottoway county. Richard Jones, care B. McAnnally. James Juhan.

K. Thomas Ketland.

L. Sarsfield Leonard, Othorne, Benjamin Lewis, Brunswick county. Bessie Lewis, Mecklenburg county.

M. John Mason, jun. Suffolk county. Robert Madra, 2. care Joseph Harding. Hugh Miller, Dinwiddie county. Alexander Morton. George McFarlane. Cowles Meade, 2. Doctor Zachariah Martin, 2. Dinwiddie county. Colleen McDonald. Everhard Meade. David Miller, Othorne. David Meade. Frederick Macklin, jun. Maitland and Othorne. James Meachem, E. M. E. C. Brunswick county. Samuel Mangum.

N. Henry Nolner.

P. John Paten, care Thomas McKenzie. Thomas G. Peachy. Thomas Parkins, Brunswick county, 2. Richard Powell, 2. Miss Elizabeth Phillips, Charles City county. John Powell, Lunenburg county. William Prechert, Dinwiddie county.

R. Rebecca, at Doctor Hall's. Mrs. Marat Robertson. William Ramsey. Henry Reeves, Dinwiddie county. John Robertson, Amelia county. William Robertson, of Cobbs. Richard Richards, care Brook, Proudfer, & Co. Jonathan Russell. William Ruffin, Brunswick county.

S. Benjamin Stetson. Richard Sherman. Robert Strehly, 2. John Singleton. John Smith. Sir Peyton Skipwith. William B. Spooner, 3. Capt. Joseph Smith, sloop Patty. Mrs. T. L. Sheppon. William Scoggin, sen. Prince George county.

T. Thomas Travis, Hatter, Prince George county, care of Nathaniel Lee. Col. Temple, Prince George. Benjamin Tucker, 3. Thomas Traves, Prince George county, care of Joseph Harding.

V. James Vaughan, Chesterfield county. Craddock Vaughan, Lunenburg county.

W. Alatheel Weeks, care of Joseph Harding. William Wilton. Lewis Williams, Prince George county. Alexander Wilson, Amelia county, care of Mr. Galbraith. William Wills.

Y. Andrew Young, care of Isaac Davidson. Mr. Y. JOHN GRAMMER.

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOR, Esq; of Mount Airy Virginia.

A Beautiful Grey full fifteen hands and a half high, will stand the ensuing Season at my Stable, in Greenville county, 45 miles from Petersburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of GUINEAS the Season, or THREE DOLLARS the Leap, the Leap Money must be paid by the payment of Five Guineas may be paid by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid day of August, at which time the season will be good and extensive pasturage gratis, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents. The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been too often published, that it is unnecessary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greenville, January 23, 1797.

BLANK WRITS,

For SALE at this Office.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Thursday the 31st of next August, THAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon the subscriber now resides, lying on both sides Mallery's creek, containing 486 acres; also the crop now growing, stock, household and kitchen furniture.

CHARLES ANDERSON.
Nottoway, July 10, 1797.

Hot-Pressed Edition of the Bible.

THE citizens of Richmond,

are respectfully informed, that one of the Proprietors of the work, purposed to wait upon them to solicit their patronage to this undertaking. It is pertinent to remark, that is the first publication ever Hot-Pressed in the United States; that the paper, types, and all the materials employed in the undertaking, were manufactured in America; it is therefore presumable, that the citizens of Richmond, will manifest their love for the improvement of the useful and fine arts, equally with any other part of the Union—what other places have done in this instance will be evinced by the inspection of the subscription list.

July 11, 1797.

TO be Run for over NEW-MARKET COURSE, on Friday the 14th instant, (July) a Match for ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, running two mile heats, by the Horse known by the name of the Mountain Leader, and Nancy Air.

On the same day will be Run for over the same Ground, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, A SWEEPSTAKE of TEN GUINEAS each, one mile heats, carrying 90 or 100lb. on each, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, by entering with the subscriber, and paying Ten Guineas previous to the starting of the Horses mentioned in the match.

JAMES BROMLEY.

July 6, 1797.

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, situated on Swift Creek, within 3 miles of Petersburg.—There are on the premises, a bakehouse, two dwelling-houses, and every necessary out house.

The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extensive business.

The time of payment will be made convenient to the purchaser, he giving satisfactory security.—Possession may be had the first of October ensuing, and if not sold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & EBENEZER STOTT.
Petersburg, July 5, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land lying in Amelia county, 21 miles above Petersburg, on Wintecomake creek, containing 4 or 500 acres, with a plantation sufficient to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage, under good fences; a very good tobacco barn 50 feet long, and some negro houses—the quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco and every kind of grain that is common to be made in this part of the country. Possession may be had immediately, and the land will be shewed by Col. Vivion Brooking, who lives near the place, and inform the purchaser the terms, or apply to the subscriber.

HENRY T. BROOKING.
Brunswick county, May 2, 1797.

The Commonwealth of Virginia.

To the Sheriff of Greenville county, greeting: WE command you to summon Benjamin Smith, if he be found in your bailiwick, to appear before our Justices of our said County Court of Quarterly Sessions, at the Courthouse of our said county, on the 6th day of next August Court, to answer a bill in Chancery, exhibited against him by Edward Smith, and this he shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of £ 100, and have then there this writ.

Witness Peter Pelham Clerk of our said court at the Courthouse the 29th day of May, 1797; in the 21st year of the Commonwealth.

(8v.) P. PELHAM, Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Devereux J. Manley, deceased, are requested to make them known as speedily as possible, that provision may be made for discharging the same—and all those that are indebted to the estate, will please to take notice, that all accounts remaining unsettled the 1st of August next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without respect to persons.

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.

Petersburg, May 24, 1797.

THE subscriber begs leave to in-

form the public, he has opened a Tavern at HICKS'S FORD, on the north side of the River, where he flatters himself his accommodations will meet the approbation of Travellers.

BELFIELD STARKE.

Hicks's Ford, May 1, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSES and LOT on BACK STREET, occupied by the Subscriber.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM PRENTIS.

June 23, 1797.

NOTICE.
A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying an increase of rent to the proprietors of public ware houses, erected in the Town of Petersburg, for the reception of Tobacco, and also a compensation to the Inspectors, for their trouble in receiving, granting receipts, and delivering Tobacco transported from the upper warehouses, and deposited with them for exportation.
July 6, 1797.

IN compliance with the orders of Dinwiddie and Prince George county courts, the Commissioners will proceed to let to the lowest bidder, on Saturday, the 15th next month, the rebuilding the BRIDGE over Bollingbrook Creek, between Blandford and Bollingbrook Wards Bond and security will be required of the undertaker.
June 30, 1797.

SMITH & HILL,
HAVE just received a neat assortment of reasonable GOODS, which they are determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices, for cash or produce.
N. B. A few Copper Stills, and a quantity of excellent Shoe Thread.
Petersburg, July 3, 1797.

Samuel Myers & Brothers,
WISH to sell the HOUSE and LOT in Blandford, now in the occupancy of Mr. Ebenezer Stott; possession to be given on the first day of April 1798.—The terms will be made known at their Store on Bollingbrook Street.
Petersburg, June 13, 1797.

THE Copartnership of **SAMUEL MYERS & BROTHERS**, will be dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of August next. Those, therefore, who are indebted to the said firm, are earnestly requested to make payment without delay; and those who have claims, are desired to exhibit them.
SAMUEL MYERS.
M. M. MYERS.
SAMSON M. MYERS.
Petersburg, June 13, 1797.

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,
Have just received their **SPRING ASSORTMENT**, amongst which are,
The following GOODS,
Lustrings, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hosiery and Gloves, Silk and Mullin Shawls, Mullins of every description, Calicoes, Chintzes and Gingham, Morocco, Kid and Stiff Slippers—Plumes, Ostrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Mullinets, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hylton, Hylton skin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.
N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.
Petersburg, June 12, 1797.

Andrew Parks,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,
A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,
Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.
Petersburg, March 12, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PRIVATE SALE,
On two years Credit,
THE TRACT OF LAND in Dinwiddie, on Cocke's road, about five miles from Petersburg, called Sterling's, containing about 300 acres.—Also to be sold at the before mentioned place, on the 15th of July, sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Beds, &c. on a credit till January, 1798, for a sum above five pounds, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date.—In case the said tract of land, should not be disposed of by private sale, before the 15th of July next, it will on that day, on the premises, be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of two years.—Also with to sell, about 228 acres of high and marsh LAND, in Charles City, on James river, about three miles below Hood's, on a long credit. Apply to Mr. George May, living near the land, or to the subscriber.
HARRISON FITZHUGH.
June 22, 1797.

DR. ISAAC HALL,
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extensive assortment of fresh genuine **MEDICINES,**
1000 lbs. of Jesuits Bark,
of the very best quality:
Red and Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spanish-Brown and Yellow Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a considerable variety of other articles.
The Bark can be furnished powdered in the best manner, or in the quill. Any one who wishes to supply himself with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.
Petersburg, March 6, 1797.

J. MARLING,
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he still continues his **SCHOOL** for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of **DRAWING and PAINTING**, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, especially the female sex, this beautiful accomplishment ought not to be neglected, as it is a constant source of variegated amusement. He also professes to take **LAND and MINATURE PAINTINGS**, on reasonable terms. He will wait on any person, on his own house, where it is not convenient for them to attend his public School.
He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther distant than thirty or forty miles, provided a sufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, so as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that must necessarily accompany such an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, so that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.
Petersburg, May 8, 1797.

N. B. His School-House is in Bollingbrook Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

DOCTOR PERKINS'S
Patent Metallic Points,
May be had at the **Printing Office**, Petersburg (if applied for soon).
THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.
May 2, 1797.

CHANTICLEER,
WILL be let to 20 Acres, at FIVE GUINEAS the Acre, to end the 10th of August, payable then.
Chanticleer is 15 hands and an half high, 4 years old the 15th of this month, of uncommon length, large bone, and beautiful form. He was got by Wildair, his dam by Pastaloon; his grandam by Traveller; great grandam by Mark Anthony; great great grandam by Aristotles; great great great grandam from Bonny Lass, out of the imported Bonny Lass, by Old Jolly Roger.

CHANTICLEER has won already Five Purse and Sweepstakes, and has never been beaten, except when he flew the course.—He won the 30th of May last, at New-Market, the 1st day's Purse of £100, four mile heats, although lame and very much injured by a wet that had been given him six days previous to the race—beating Mr. Bland's Dunganon, by Medley; Slow and Easy; Gonfannon; the Mountain Leader; and Mr. Mackin's Widair horse called Purse-Bearer, run by Major Cooke.—Gonfannon had won at New Market the 1st day's Purse the Fall preceding; and Purse-Bearer had won many purses and sweepstakes in North Carolina and Virginia, had never been beaten but once, except by Chanticleer.

The horses were timed by several experienced gentlemen—the first heat was run by Chanticleer in 8 minutes 2 seconds, being the average time; Col. Kiffin making him run it in 8 minutes precisely; the longest by Col. Kenyon was 8 minutes 4 seconds—this is shorter time than it has ever yet been known to be run in Virginia even by aged horses.—Chanticleer's condition should be recollected, and that he was not four years old—the termination of the race proved that in bottom he was never surpassed.

The subscriber would with only mares of the running breed.—He has excellent and secure inclosures, but will not be liable for accidents.

SAMUEL T. BR.
Wellbury, Charles City county, }
June 12, 1797.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing 1300 acres, more or less, lying on Munk's neck creek, in the county of Dinwiddie, 15 miles from Petersburg.—The soil is well adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Wheat, Indian Corn, and the several species of produce, which engages the attention of the American farmer. A fourth of the land consists of extremely fertile low ground, well stocked with timber of the best quality, suitable for ship and other buildings. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to William Starke, Esq. in said county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN S. KING.
Petersburg, June 23, 1797.

A SCHOOL
IS opened on **BLANDFORD** HILL, near the Church, in a healthy situation, where young gentlemen are taught English Grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Geography, and the Latin Language with classical propriety.
The terms of tuition in the three top branches, will be Twelve Dollars per annum; and of the latter, Eighteen Dollars; each to be paid quarterly. Youth from the country may be accommodated with board within half a mile, and out of the Town, on reasonable terms.—The subscriber indulges a hope for the favor of his friends in his undertaking, when they are so solemnly assured that no exertions on his part shall be deficient, since his success in business depends on the satisfaction of his patrons.

THEODERICK B. RUFFIN,
June 29, 1797.

Fifty Dollars Reward.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th day of June, a Negro Fellow Named **JACOB**, About 22 years of age, five feet ten inches high, which Negro I suppose will make for Petersburg; carried off with him, a large quantity of fine clothes, and also a large sum of money.—I forewarn any person or persons from harbouring said Negro under the penalty prescribed by law. Whoever will apprehend said Negro, or confine him in any Jail so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward.
DAVID McDOW.
Guilford county, North Carolina, }
June 22, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.
ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a Negro Man by the name of **DICK**, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good.—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow last fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whose name he has been twice advertised in the Richmond news-papers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed for a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forewarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and masters of vessels, or others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expense the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.
N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is customary for them to possess.
Richmond, June 21, 1797.

GREAT BARGAIN.
LAND FOR SALE.

THAT valuable place the subscriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouse, 38 from Petersburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the best stands for a Store, being central of a wealthy settlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and easy to work, the greatest part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good springs convenient, and one of the best places for raising of hogs, &c.—there is enough cleared land in the best order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings consist of a very convenient dwelling-house, situated on an eminence, 38 feet in length, with two wings, two story high, three chimneys with seven fire places—also several other buildings which will answer for a Store, and other out houses. Any further description is unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises, which may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber.
LEWIS CONTELAU.
N. B. The price I ask being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a discount of 12 1/2 per cent. shall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes.
APRIL, 1797.

NOTICE.
THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co. are hereby informed, that the subscribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county, their attorney, to collect the debts due the store at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the store in Charlotte county, kept at Halls, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewise appointed Mr. Nathan Fletcher, of Brunswick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the store formerly kept in that county, by Thomas Crawford.

They have also appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney; to collect the debts due the store formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the transactions in those different stores, are put into these gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to settle the accounts and grant discharges.

Those indebted to the said concern for dealings with David Russell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—also those indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their store in Petersburg, under the direction of William Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers are exclusively authorized to collect the said debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the said Companies; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attorneys aforesaid, will only be good against the debts.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns, and attorney for D. C. & Co.
COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D. C. & Co. and James King, Sen.
Petersburg, May 24, 1797.

BLANK BONDS,
At this Office.

GIBSON & MACKENZIE,
Have just received,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,
Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale, two doors above the Printing-Office, Bollingbrook Street.
Petersburg, June 8, 1797.

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

	Dollars.	
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars
1 ditto of	1000	ditto
2 ditto of	500	ditto
7 ditto of	100	ditto
12 ditto of	50	ditto
400 ditto of	10	ditto
3 do. last drawn	500	ditto
486 Prizes		11800
704 Blanks		
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is 15000		
Left for the purposes of the Scheme		3200

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-house on Thursday the first day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finished. The Prizes will be paid so soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme. **CHRISTOPHER MCCONNICO,**
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWIN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

FOR SALE,
AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:
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